

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY China

REPORT

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SUBJECT Information on Communist China

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information about hardships in Communist China as well as general observations on the transformation of Chinese society under the Communists into communal life. Specific information of interest were references to anti-Communist guerrilla activities (#74); grain yields before and after the Chinese Communists took over the mainland (#69); comparison of taxes in pre-Communist days with assessments levied by the Communists after the land redistribution program (#69, #74); reasons for the failure of the current "deep plowing" methods used by the Communists (#69)

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Generally speaking, the Communists are very cruel and harsh on the landlords and rich farmers.

after the "struggle" and "liquidation" of the land reform, except a few who were lucky enough to escape away from the village, all the others are subjected either to imprisonment, or execution, or forced labour in some distant labour reform camps.

In 1953, there is no longer any former landlord in the village that can live in comfort in the village. If they can survive at all, they would be reduced to the similar status of poor farmers, having to do labour like humans and buffaloes in farm works in the paddy fields.

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(9)

The Wan-Chai-Lam Labour Reform Camp was set up in some hilly grounds to the west of Wan-Chai Heung (3494/0098/6703). In this forced labour camp there were about 700 internees who were former landlords, or rich farmers, or middle farmers with "reactionary records" (0446/0520/4997/9887).

In the labour reform camp [] had to do every strenuous work everyday, and the working conditions are even worse than [] in the prisons.

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(10) [redacted] In 1957, the agricultural cooperatives were set up in all the villages. One of the main cores of the agricultural cooperatives is to order all the people in the village to take part in the collective farm system.

[redacted]

The daily work is over 16 hours everyday, and it was very much beyond physical conditions could bear. It is really a condition of "I cannot die when I want to die, and I cannot live when I want to live". In fact it is even worse than life in prison or in the labour reform camp [redacted]

[redacted]

(11)

[redacted]

[redacted] Ten conditions of the public mess halls and the public organs are roughly as follows:-

(1) Public mess halls. When the People's Commune was first set up, in the first week it was true that all the Commune members can eat as much rice as they like in the mess halls. Although the subsidiary foods are very poor in quality, yet it was supplied in abundant quantities, and at least all members can eat to their full appetite.

But after the lapse of the first week, the conditions in the mess halls began to be worse and worse. The food portion for each individual member continued to decrease, until finally it was reduced to 4.4 taels of rice for each meal. In the subsidiary food portion, at first there are two dishes and one bowl of soup for each mess group of eight people, but at length it was reduced to only one bowl of plain salt water.

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[redacted] the Commune executives found the mess halls are all in a big mess and they decided to close down the mess halls. Since then, rice is distributed to members for them to bring home to cook for themselves. The rice portions are distributed once in every five days. For each time a member can get from 4 catties of rice to 5 catties of rice, varying according to the labour capacities with which he is being graded.

[redacted]

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(11) Continued.

(2) Commune primary school. No fees of any kind is charged for children to study in the Commune primary school. But there are very few vacancies in the school, and it is very difficult to get the chance to send one's own children into the school.

The public primary school is very inadequately equipped, and the teachers in the school are very much below standards. Very little attention is paid to the matters of text books and class lessons. But the school is very serious in the matter of "voluntary labour" (5030/ 0523/ 2525/ 0520) and the students of the upper classes in the primary school are required to work at least one day every week in the paddy fields.

(3) Children's House (1635/ 0348/ 0934) and Public Nursery (1607/ 0348/ 2076). In each children's house or public nursery, there are from 50 to 100 children, but there is only one officer-in-charge and one female attendant.

These two women are supposed to take care of all the children. But everyday there are many troubles, and these attendants can never handle them properly, such as the children fighting among themselves all the time, some of them may fall to the ground and get hurt, and everywhere in the premises is filled with urine and dung of the children who take liberty with it any where and any time.

For that the children's house and public nursery become some most stinking and dirty places there ever can be. Under such circumstances, many children easily become sick and there is a very high sick rate and death rate among the children in the premises.

But the Commune never seemed to care and no effort was ever made to correct these troubles. Consequently many parents prefer to take their children away from the public nursery and leave them at home. So there are less and less children remaining in the premises, until finally all the public organs, such as children's houses and public nurseries are closed down.

the People's Commune is only an empty institution with nothing but a signboard left hanging in front of the village government. All the former production plans and public establishments were left dead and cold.

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the Textile Weaving Factory

The New China Textile Weaving Factory (2430/ 0022/ 0948/ 4930/ 1500/ 1601) was a small factory prior to the days of the Communist regime. Neither was its business in a prosperous condition in those days.

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The original proprietor of the factory is named Leung Yat (2732/ 2430) who is one of the richest men in the district. The factory was set up in 1946, the year following the conclusion of the war against Japan, and was named New China Textile Weaving Factory.

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Subsequently, the factory was taken over by the Peom-Yu District Industry and Commerce Control Commission (3972/ 4417/ 4905/ 1562/ 5114/ 4419/ 3810/ 9718) in 1954, changed its name to "Government-Private Joint Enterprise" (0361/ 4424/ 0678/ 3602) and expanded its scale of installation, equipment, business market and the number of workers.

The original proprietor, Loung Yat, is still kept in the factory as its factory manager. But the real administrative power in the factory is in the hand of the assistant factory manager, who is a Communist cadre sent by the Industry and Commerce Control Commission. In addition, there are many accountants, technicians, foremen sent by the Control Commission to work in the factory.

There are altogether over 200 men and women working in the factory. Inside the factory, there is one "labour union small group" (1562/ 5114/ 4428/ 4809) which is to serve as a subordinate unit of the Peom Yu District General Labour Union (3972/ 4417/ 4905/ 1562/ 5114/ 4920/ 2305) in the factory.

At the same time, there is one "Workers Welfare Association" (1010/ 0004/ 4395/ 0448/ 2305) which is an independent labour organization within the factory.

All the workers are required to take part in the social functions of these two labour organizations in the factory, and must fulfil whatever voluntary obligations as required by these two organizations.

Three nights in every week there are discussions meetings held to discuss the various matters, such as review of daily life of each individual worker, the progress of their separate study of Communist books and publications, and all these discussions are directed by Communist cadres sent from the two labour organizations.

Whenever any popular movement is to be promoted in the Peom-Yu district, all the workers in the factory must take part in such movements. Even in meetings of smaller scales in the district, large number of representatives are always sent from our factory labour organizations to take part.

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(6) [redacted] general living conditions after the change of regimes [redacted]

[redacted]

The extortions of the Communists took many forms and many names. [redacted]

[redacted] the government dues and various kinds of government taxes were so heavy on the villagers, that [redacted] all the past savings [redacted] were wiped out [redacted]

[redacted] extortions, under the name of "voluntary contributions", were imposed on the village inhabitants again and again. [redacted] family savings continued to dwindle [redacted] to fulfil [redacted] obligations to the Communists. [redacted]

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(7)

[redacted]

[redacted] All the landlords and rich farmers are considered by the Communists as their "class enemy" (7132/ 4787/ 2420/ 0086) and the Communists made no reserve in using all possible cruel and harsh methods to treat the landlords and rich farmers.

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Therefore when the land reform movement was being carried out [redacted] all the landlords and rich farmers, together with the "questionable" middle farmers and "questionable" (2589/ 0795/ 7344) poor farmers are subjected to thorough liquidations.

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The first step is to confiscate all the farmland and private properties of landlords and rich farmers. After the confiscation of the farmlands and private properties, there are two separate ways to deal with them, one for the landlords and rich farmers, and the other for the "questionable" middle farmers and "questionable" poor farmers.

Almost all the landlords and rich farmers are considered to have committed some "crime" (4997/ 5887) or other, and all of them are accused and indicted in the process of "struggle", which is an unending series of physical and mental torture before the final sentence is reached.

The only difference to each individual landlord and rich farmer is that some of them are subjected to heavier sentences than others. Their penalty would range from the heaviest, which is execution in the public, to the lightest terms of imprisonment or sentence to forced labour in some labour reform camps far or near.

As to the "questionable" middle farmers and "questionable" poor farmers, all of them are first subjected to a series of investigation about what crime they have committed in the past. If they are found guilty of any crime, such as former acts of "bully" against the fellow villagers, or as "stooges" for the landlords and rich farmers, they would be sentenced to various terms of forced labour in the labour reform camps, with the terms varying according to the seriousness of their crimes.

Only those who are considered to have good conduct during their labour reform are allowed to return to their native village, and to get the allotment of farmland from the Communist land distribution. Under such conditions the entire class of former landlords and rich farmers were washed out, and there is no longer any landlord or rich farmer in the village today.

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The various kinds of taxes and dues are in the following proportions:-

- (a) 25 % for "government grain" (0361/ 4752)
 - (b) 5% for "local reconstruction dues" (0966/ 2455/ 1404/ 4000/ 2196) 50X1-HUM
 - (c) 5% for "repair of irrigation system and bridges dues" (5281/ 0208/ 3055/ 0448/ 2890/ 2733/ 2196) 50X1-HUM
 - (d) 5% for "contribution of surplus grain" (2196/ 3759/ 7411/ 4752) 50X1-HUM
 - (e) 5% for "requisition purchase of surplus grain" (1794/ 6356/ 7411/ 4752) for which the village government had to pay back [redacted] little money as the official price for the "surplus grain". But the money for this is very small and it is almost negligible for any purpose. 50X1-HUM
- In other words [redacted] could only have 55% of the yield for [redacted] consumption and this remaining portion, which is only about 5,000 catties of grain is not sufficient [redacted]

[redacted] the Peasants' Union [redacted] was dissolved and was replaced by "Mutual Help Groups" (0062/ 0504/ 4809). [redacted] the [redacted] chairman of the Peasants' Union (6593/ 2585/ 2585/ 7022) [redacted] earned a total of \$80 jenninpio [redacted] for the whole year. [redacted]

(9)

[redacted] the Primary Agricultural Cooperative was being planned [redacted] from that early date, the [redacted] village government had proclaimed the enforcement of a new policy for food control in the village. 50X1-HUM

Of these restrictions, the most repugnant to the village population is the "package production quota" system (0632/ 5887/ 0545/ 3934/ 1455/ 1653). 50X1-HUM

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There is a fixed quota imposed on all the farmlands, whether they are fertile or barren, to produce a minimum of 500 catties of grain from each "mou".

Whenever the farmer responsible for the cultivation is unable to make up for the amount of the production quota, he still must deliver the fixed amount of dues calculated on the 500 catties basis to the village government, even if it means that he has to cut down on the food set aside for the consumption of his family.

The second measure imposed on the village inhabitants is the "limited food consumption" system (7098/ 1455/ 4752/ 7380). Every person is allowed to have for his personal consumption a food portion of 480 catties of grain in one year, and the amount of food allowed for each family is calculated according to the heads in the family on this fixed rate.

All the additional grains yielded over this amount is considered as "surplus grain" (7411/ 4752) and the "surplus grain" must be sold to the village government at a very low price as the official price. And worse still, beginning from 1955, the village government just took away all these "surplus grain" without paying any money to the individual farmers at all.

Under all these squeezes and extortions by the Communist village government, the farmers had to give up the greater part of their yield from their farmlands, and the remaining grain could never keep them sufficiently fed for the rest of the year.

Besides the control of grain and rice, the Primary Cooperative also set up a Sales and Supplies Department (0678/ 0155/ 0180/ 6959/ 5710) to bring all the consumers goods and subsidiary foodstuff under unitary control.

The Sales and Supplies Department would issue to the village families each a "purchase quota card", with which alone the village inhabitants can buy consumers' manufactured goods and subsidiary foodstuff, such as salt, vegetable, oil, sugar, fish and meat, at a limited quantity for a month from the Sales and Supplies Department.

But as it is required to use real cash to buy these subsidiary food and consumers' manufactured goods, most farmers are unable to buy them because they do not have that small amount of money.

As a result, over 70% of the "purchase quota cards" issued to the village people are left blank for many months, because the holders never have enough money to buy any such goods or subsidiary foods from the Sales and Supplies Department.

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The Higher Agricultural Cooperative

Under the Higher Cooperative, the entire system of private property was abolished, that is, all the farmlands and private properties of the village population were confiscated by the Higher Cooperative.

At the same time, since the farmers no longer have any private farmlands left to their own use, they all have to work as labourers for the Higher Cooperative.

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(10) Continued.

The working time in a day range from 10 hours to 15 hours everyday. The daily works are being mapped out and distributed by the captain of the "production corps" (3932/ 3934/ 1129/ 7130) and the details are being carried out and supervised by the captains of the "medium production teams" (3932/ 3934/ 0022/ 7130) and the "small production teams" (3932/ 3934/ 0433/ 7130). 50X1-HUM

Then under them again are "group leaders" (4806/ 7022) who are selected from farmers considered as the most subservient to the orders and purposes of the Communists and listed as "progressive elements" in the village.

[redacted] it is a fixed rule of the Communists cooperative or People's Commune that members in the same family must be assigned to different production teams or groups. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] under the Higher Cooperative, the wages [redacted] was a monthly supply of 40 catties grain for each adult and 30 catties of grain for each child. The grain is distributed once in every month. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Owing to insufficiency of health the food portions was greatly impaired. [redacted]

[redacted] This is [redacted] the prevailing conditions of all the families and children in the village. This is why everybody is weak or sickly in the village today. 50X1-HUM

(11)

[redacted] One of the main changes introduced by the People's Commune is the enforcement of "collective living" (3932/ 3172/ 7162/ 7555/ 0553) and for this, the Commune set up many mess halls in various big or small villages. In the beginning, the conditions were fairly passable, that is, if compared with the food situations under the days of the agricultural cooperative but after a short time, the conditions began to grow worse and worse. In the beginig, each person, in the two meals everyday, can get for each meal 1 catty and 4 taels of cooked rice. But this amount continued to be decreased until finally it was reduced to 13 taels of cooked rice for each person in one meal.

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(11) Continued.

The village people made very loud complaints about this cut in their food portions, and [] the mess halls went back to the distribution of 1 catty 2 taels of cooked rice for each individual. 50X1-HUM

But this was only a faked show, because there is no real increase in the supply of raw rice. In other words, in the former times 1 catty of raw rice is cooked into 2½ catties of cooked rice. But this time 1 catty of raw rice is cooked with a great deal of additional water, and the proportion was increased to over 3 catties of cooked rice from each catty of raw rice.

The rice cooked with excessive water became like plain rice gruel. It is distasteful to eat, and cannot keep the stomach full for a long time. A short time after the meal on these rice gruel, everybody would become hungry again.

As to the portion of subsidiary food, it is even more horrible. All through the past six months, there is nothing else served as subsidiary food but the "rice-weed worms" gravy (4421/ 5949/ 3364).

A spoonful of these "rice-weed worm" gravy is distributed to each people in every meal, and the Commune Communist cadres even boasted that it has more nutrition than cod liver oil. But who would believe this kind of talks?

In July this year, the Commune found the mess halls are in such bad conditions that it decided to close down all the mess halls. At the same time all the public establishments such as public nurseries (6067/ 0348/ 2076) and children's houses (1635/ 0348/ 0954) were also all closed down. 50X1-HUM

After that, rice is being distributed to the members for them to bring home to cook. Under such conditions, the mess halls were closed down for over three months. But on the Communist National Day, 1st, October, the Commune gave orders for all the members to take part in the big celebrations, and at the same time, it was announced that the mess halls are to be re-opened on 1st. October, and also all the Commune establishments. 50X1-HUM

So [] all went back to eat [] meals in the public mess halls, and [] children were again sent back to the public nurseries. For a time the Communists tried to put everything back to its former shape, but who can tell how long they will last this time? 50X1-HUM

(12)

[] In their plan of introducing new farming methods, the Communists had called together the villagers to many meetings in the past year and told them all about the merits and improvements of the new farming methods, such as deep plowing, and close planting. 50X1-HUM

In deep plowing, the depth of the plow is increased from the ancient way of several Chinese inches to over 1.8 Chinese feet. This would required about twice or more the labour of former times.

In close planting, the grain seeds used for each "mou" of farmland was increased, from the ancient proportion of 5 catties of grain seed for each "mou" to the new application of 40 catties of grain seed for each "mou".

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(12) Continued.

But in the harvest of the experiment crop, not only there is nothing like the bumper crop they expected and advertized, but the Communists could not even get the standard of 600 catties of grain for each "mou".

The main trouble of these new methods is that it can easily bring in many kinds of insects damages. At the same time, the grain-weed could easily wither or just could not produce the grain expected.

As to the use of arming machines, the ultimate burden is still on the back of the farmers. Whenever the Commune has to employ a farming machine to plow the farmlands, it has to pay the tractor tractor station the sum of \$1220 ~~(\$122)~~ \$1.30 jenninpaio as rent for the lowing each "mou" of farmland. And then this expenssew would be deducted from the extra bonus at that is supposed to be given to the "super-grade" farmers under the name of "super-grade work nbnnus" (6389/ 7345/ 1073/ 3934/ 1162/ 6855). Is this just some bit of plain nonsense?

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(5)

In 1949, autumn, the Communists came in to take power

Eventually, after the Communists set up their town government, the Communists began to put forth their oppressive measures on all the shops and inhabitants in the town.

Under the names of "village purification" movement (清鄉 3237/ 6703) and the "support the war front" movement (支前 2388/ 0467) the Communists went around to demand "voluntary contributions" (臨時攤派 5259/ 2514/ 2382/ 3175) from all the townspeople.

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(5) Continued.

For that the townspeople either had to sacrifice a great deal of money if they are willing to comply to the demands of the Communists. or they are in danger of being imprisoned as "reactionaries".

well-to-do families could not get away from the horrible lots as happened to all

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the "Five Anti" movement (五反运动 0063/ 0646/ 6663/ 0520) and land reform movement (土地改革 0960/ 0966/ 2395/ 7245) spread and all the students from the schools are ordered to take part in the propaganda activities.

At that time all the formal classes were suspended, and all the students must follow the programmes as laid down by the "Students Union" (学联 1331/ 5114) such as mass parades, putting up wall newspapers, doing propaganda works in the villages, etc.

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(7)

Answer: In 1954, spring, the Communist authorities made loud campaigns and propaganda calling for young men to respond to the "Join the Army" movement (参军运动 0639/ 6511/ 6663/ 0520). At the same time, the Communist army authorities asked the various schools to send candidates to enroll in the various "special training units" (特種兵團 3676/ 4467/ 0365/ 0957).

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Teh artillery regiment [redacted] has its regimental headquarters and the Training Corps Central Station (訓練總隊 6064/ 4886/ 4920/ 7130) set up at a spot near Chamkong city named Po-Chai-Hui (鋪仔墟 6917/ 0098/ 1074).

The subordinate battalions and companies of the artillery regiment are spread out in the suburban villages. The army headquarters of the 55th Army is set up at Kwilin city (桂林 2710/ 2651).

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In the Surveying Company there are about 200 recruits, and all the instructors are military officers in active service in the Communist army. Moreover, there are many Communist political cadres in the training class to conduct political lectures and indoctrination lessons. [redacted] 10 hours of training everyday, half the time for class room lectures, and half the time for outdoor drills and exercises. All the livings of the recruits are subjected to unitary actions and movements, and all recruits are separated from outside contacts, not allowing even to write letters to the family folks. Neither is there any holiday or rest day for any of the recruits.

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For the 18 months of training [redacted] it was just like 18 months of imprisonment. But one thing worth mention is that during the training period, all the recruits can eat three meals everyday, can eat as much rice as they like and also there are sufficient subsidiary food with good nutritions.

The 18 months training are divided into three main stages. This first stage is set for general knowledge of military science and tactics. The second stage is set for the general training of artillery soldiers, including all the functions of the artillery soldiers, such as general logistics, handling of the ordnance pieces, and surveying.

The third stage is set for practical and specialized operation, in which we were trained in ordnance operation with real ammunition, and various rifle target practice for individual soldiers.

All the recruits are told time and again that although each soldier is attached to a unit with a special function, yet every soldier must know all about the general functions of artillery operation, and he must be able to master all the functions other than the one in which he is specially trained for.

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The organization of the Communist army still follows the grades of army, division, regiment, battalion, company, etc. But the designation of the various units are always known by numbers instead of fully stating the name of the unit and its grades. 50X1-HUM

there are three Communist armies stationed within the Kwangsi province. the 55th Army the 102 Army and the 44 Army, whose subordinate units are spread out over all the areas within Kwangsi province. 50X1-HUM

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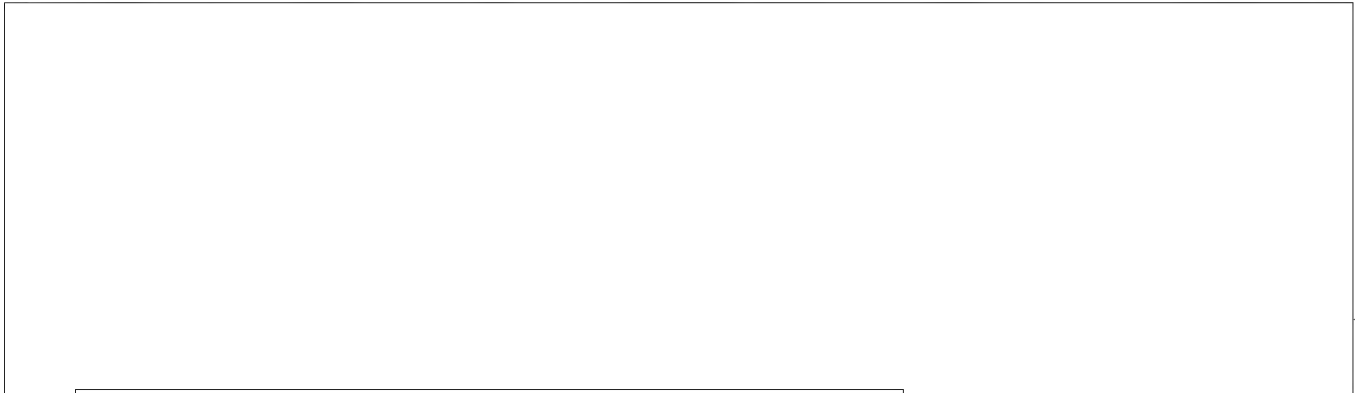
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After the Chinese Communists took power on the Chinese mainland, the Chinese Communists sent many Communist cadres to go among the overseas Chinese communities to spread propaganda for the Communist regime and to carry out other purposes and movements for the Chinese Communists.

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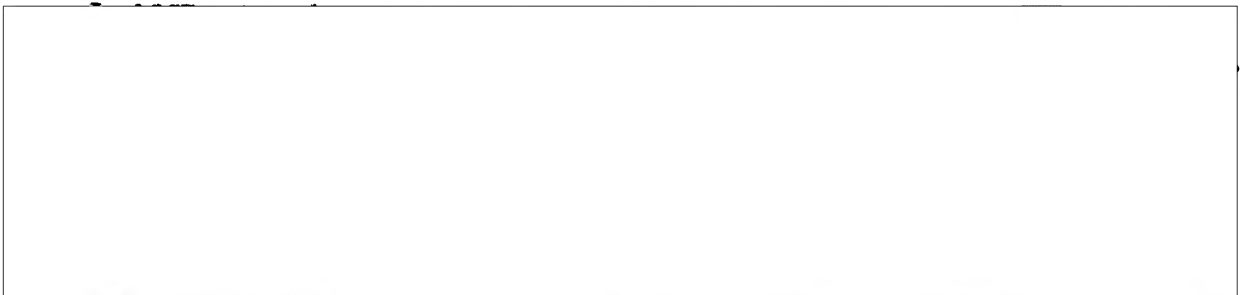
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[redacted] Chungshan 5th Road Primary School (0022/ 1472/ 0063/ 6424/ 1420/ 1321) [redacted] is a public school with complete primary school classes. There are about 800 students in the primary school, and about 20 teachers. Because its premises was taken from some former school, the installations are quite complete and the class rooms are also very spacious.

All the teachers, including the headmaster and the vice-headmaster, are assigned to the school from the Cultural and Education Bureau (2429/ 2403/ 1444) of the Canton city government. All the class lessons and text books used are in accordance with the "Nationalised standard" (0948/ 1353).

Everyday there are 7 hours for class room lessons, and one hour for outdoor games and exercises. The teachers in the school frequently go out to visit the homes of the students, and all the students are required to take part in the public movements in the Canton city, such as mass parade, propaganda movements, etc.

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Every school term [redacted] the tuition fees of 48 jenminpiao in the middle school. [redacted] not have to pay for the text books, [redacted] have to pay the additional items of class room fees (1016/ 6316) of 23 jenminpiao.

The Canton City 17th Middle School is complete with the two parts of 50X1-HUM junior and senior middle school sections. There are about 500 students and about 30 teachers. All the textbooks used are also in accordance with the "nationalised standard". At the same time, the school authorities exercises much tighter control over the thoughts and activities of the students. 50X1-HUM

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In the school there are 8 hours of class room lessons everyday. On every Tuesday and Thursday, all the students must take part in the "voluntary labour" (2525/ 0520/ 2591/ 0523) which would last from one to two hours every time. Every Saturday, all the students must take part in the "Collective Learning" (1331/ 5085), that is, listening to political lectures. Every Sunday afternoon, all the students must attend small discussion group. Moreover, every student must write a diary report everyday, and write it clearly and in good length. otherwise he can be subjected to criticism for slack and negligence.

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(5)

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In [redacted] the first year after the Communists took Shanghai, the Communists did not have a firm hold of the city, and many people were still free to move in and out of Shanghai.

(6)

The various measures of "control and supervision" (4148/ 6018) as exercised by the Communists [redacted] were as follows:-

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(1) Monitor [redacted] mails and correspondence, and watch over the relatives and friends in frequent contact [redacted]

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(2) Carry out house search [redacted] for many times.

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(3) Exercise close attention to [redacted] living manners, and the source of the money [redacted]

(4) Frequently [redacted] questioning, or visits and interviews by police officers and Communist cadres [redacted]

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For another example, the wages for making four pairs of military stockings or fixing up four sets of cotton blankets is again one catty of rice. But neither of these works can be completed in one day, and that means not earn enough of one catty of rice in one day. Such low labour wages is really something unheard of in a normal world.

The Kam Ling Hat Manufacture Factory (6855/ 7117/ 5956/ 1604/ 1681) is in name one of the "Government-Private Joint Enterprise (0361/ 4424/ 0688/ 3602), but in fact it is being controlled by the Shanghai City Commerce Bureau (0006/ 3189/ 1579/ 0794/ 2814/ 1444

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(9) Continued.

There are over 100 workmen, artisans, and technicians in the factory. But all the senior staff members, such as the factory manager, accountants, technicians are active members in the pre-Communist circles. The bulk of the workers are only small people who have no right to say anything, but only to follow the orders of the senior officers.

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After the Communists came into Canton, there were great changes in the social conditions in the city.

the Communist regime brought along with it all kinds of adversities for poor people like us.

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[redacted] requisition of scrap iron by the Communist government. [redacted] prior to the nation-wide steel refining movement, the Canton City government had ordered every household in Canton to deliver 3 catties of scrap iron and 5 catties of charcoal brick. If anyone is unable to fulfil such obligations, he must pay a sum of money equivalent to the cost of the scrap iron and charcoal bricks. 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

After the refining steel movement is started, it was ordered that every household must provide one free labour to take part in the mass work of steel refining.

The turns in the rotation is about 4 to 5 days in every month. When the turn for a household comes, the household's representative must answer to the summons of the Police Bureau agents, gather together at a specific spot, and then proceed in a group to the designated steel factory, where they are to take part in the steel refining programme.

The working hours in one day for such draft works would last to over 8 hours. All these works are unpaid for, that is, without wages of any kind. Even the daily meals must be brought along by the draftees themselves. And this is the compulsory contribution from the people to the movement of the Great Leap Forward. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the Communist government continued to send Communist cadres to go around the factories to look for girls to join their training class of "Female Service Personnels" (1166/ 2591/ 0523/ 0765).

The standard recruits they look for are girls between 18 years old and 24 years old, with junior middle school or better level of education, good looking, and healthy.

When they are graduated in their training, they are to be sent out into the various government organs to undertake "Service" (2591/ 0523). But in fact "Service" (2591/ 0523) of this kind is only to act as guide, interpreter, and companion, for foreign technicians and guests, such as Russians, Poles, Czechs, and to satisfy their sexual needs whenever they want. Most girls are unwilling to be picked for this kind of "Service", but once they are being spotted in the factories, then they have no choice, but to follow the orders of the Communists until finally they are doomed to their dreadful future.

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The "China Door Knobs Factory " (0022/ 0948/ 7024/ 4514/ 6890/ 1681) is a government concern under the category of local government-operated concerns (0966/ 2455/ 0948/ 3602).

There are over 300 workmen and senior staff members in the factory. All the workmen are under the control of the senior staff members, and then in turn the senior staff members are under the control of the Communist Party secretary stationed at the factory. Inside the factory, the party control is extended into every corner, and all the workers are very careful in their speeches and behaviours so as to avoid being involved in trouble of any kind. 50X1-HUM

There is at least one cinema showing in one evening every week. But the films are all filled with political propaganda

after each show, must express personal opinion about the show in the Small Group Discussions.

For example, last year, the famous actor Ma Sze-Tsang (7456/ 1597/ 2582) and his wife, Hung Sin-Lui (4767/ 4775/ 1166) put up a show on stage, had to discuss about their show, their acting, the meaning of the show, etc. in a series of discussions which lasted several weeks. 50X1-HUM

the products of the factory are of inferior quality, and there is no home market within the Communist mainland or as exports to foreign countries. For that the factory authorities had to cut down expenses, and eventually disengaged a number of

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(2) Continued.

On 1st, October, the People's Commune held a large celebration of the Communist National Day. At that time, an announcement was made that the public mess halls were to be re-opened after having been closed down for over three months. At the same time, the daily working hours were further lengthened, but the food portions in the mess halls were being cut down. 50X1-HUM

For instance, [redacted] when the public mess halls were closed down, the Commune members rated as first class labour could get in each meal the food portion of 1 catty and 2 taels of cooked rice. But after the re-opening of the mess hall, the food portion was reduced to 14 taels of cooked rice for each member. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there is no chance of decent life under the People's Commune [redacted]



[redacted] big village, Siu-Lam Heung (1420/ 2941/ 6703) was originally subordinate to Chungshan district, 5th sub-district (0022/ 1472/ 4905/ 4574/ 0063/ 0575).
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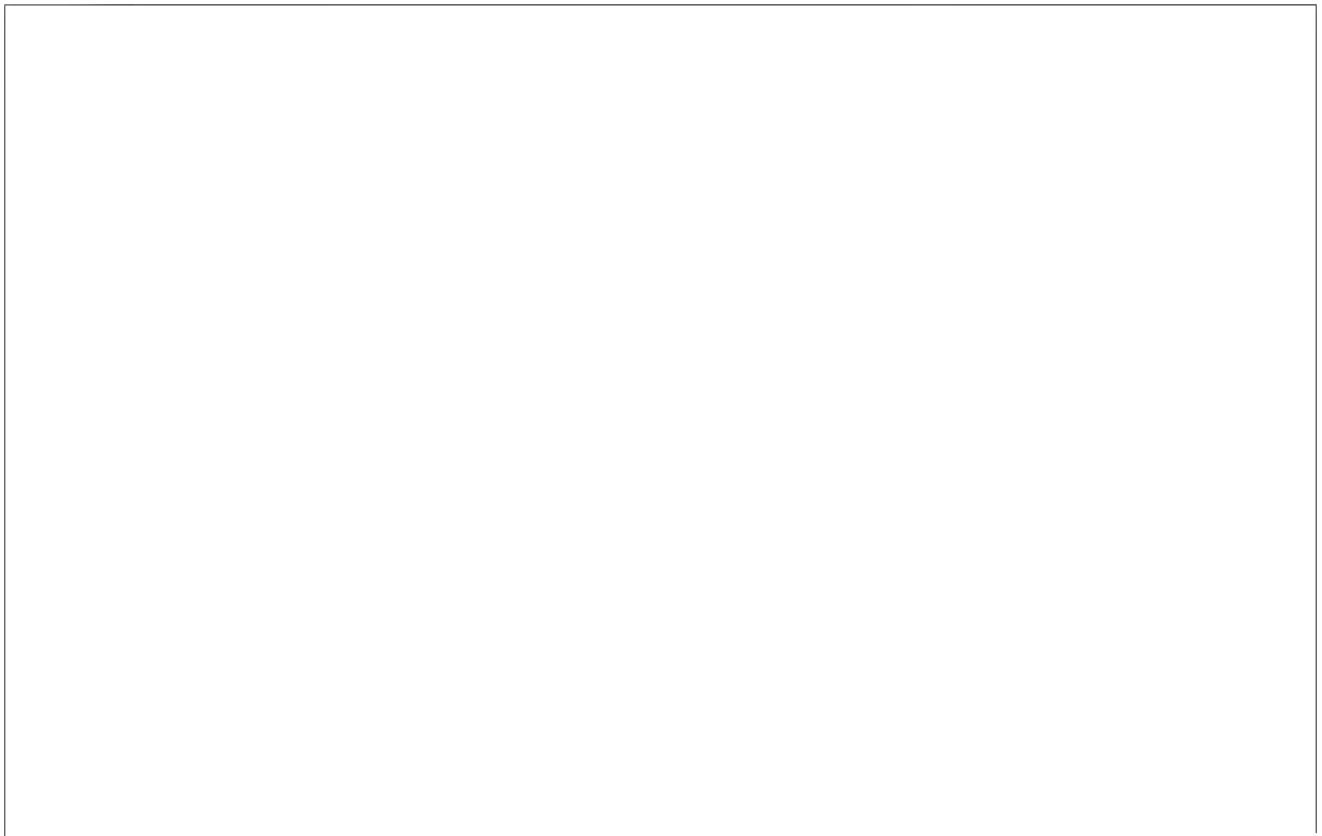
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[redacted] after the Communists came in, the Siu-Lam town was expanded into a big village, Heung, which is comprised of 9 small villages. Chun [redacted]

[redacted] Sai-Kui village (6007/ 0575/ 2655) [redacted] is very far from the Siu-Lam town, there are about 700 families, and about 1,700 people in total population. There are about 4,000 "mou" of cultivable land. Over 90% of the population are farmers.

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(6)

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[redacted] After the Communists took power [redacted] there were great changes in the social and economic system in the villages, and all of these changes are unfavourable for the village population in general. 50X1-HUM

In the first place, the Communist government demanded a great number of taxes and dues from the village people. [redacted]

[redacted] It took away so much, and for so many times, the resources of the village population, that in the two years that elapsed after the Communist ascendancy, almost all the people in the village were rendered totally poor and destitute.

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In the second place, the Communist government, in trying to consolidate their hold on the village, went out to kill off whosoever that is not bendable to their ways. The Communists started a large scale movement, named the "purification of the village and the extirpation of the reactionaries" (3237/ 6703/ 5126/ 0646), in which the Communists would not hesitate to arrest and execute anyone they do not feel like.

Worse still, every time these troops had to pass [redacted] village, they would bring up many of the village natives for questioning, and whenever they are not satisfied with the answer, they would put the villagers as suspects under detention and brought them back to prison in the big village. After these people are brought away as suspects, they are very seldom released, or able to return to their native village. In these days, even simple farm families [redacted] were constantly being disturbed by the movements of the passing Communist troops.

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when the Communists carried out their land reform, even those landlords who have farmland [redacted] but are not residents [redacted] were brought back for public trials, "struggle" and liquidation.

In these public trials, the landlords and rich farmers are brought by the Communists to the centre of the meeting square, forced to kneel down, and then to answer all the charges as read out by the public trial committee, which is comprised of all the executives in the village government, such as village chief elder, village government councillors, Communist cadre executives, Peasants' Union chairman, etc.

Moreover, some people would go up to the meeting platform to narrate the past wrong doings as done to them by the accused landlord or rich farmer. In general, the landlords or rich farmers have to admit all the charges as brought up against them. This is the only way out for them, because if any of those landlords should try to deny the charges, they would be beaten up again and again in the public until they no longer deny and admit all the charges made against them.

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(7) Continued.

After all the charges are read out, some Communist executives would suggest the term of sentence as should be imposed on the accused landlord or rich farmers. As a rule, such suggestions are always accepted and is always met with unanimous approval from all those who are present.

There are various kinds of sentences and penalties, such as public execution, which is the heaviest, or those of imprisonment, or "refund of past over-charged land rents" (6622/ 4436), or payment of heavy sums as fines, or sentence to forced labour in some distant or near labour reform camps.

After the completion of the Communist land reform movement, there is no longer the existence of such class of people known as landlords or rich farmers. If anyone of them is lucky enough to survive their prison terms, or service in the labour reform camps, they are allowed to return to the native village only as one of the ordinary "labouring people".

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In the Communist land distribution, each share is 2 "mou" of farmland for each individual, either adult or child.

After the Communist land distribution, the Communist village government revised its "Grain Collecting Standard Rates" (2392/ 4752/ 2871/ 3294). All the farm family, after the harvest, must pay the land taxes and government dues according to the new revised rates.

In general, the fixed land taxes and government dues, which took the various names, such as: "government grain" (0361/ 4752), "Irrigation reconstruction dues" (3055/ 0448/ 1696/ 6080/ 7096/ 0502), "government bonds" (0361/ 0280), and "surplus grains" (7411/ 4752), came to a total of over 40% of the grain yield from the farmland allotted

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In addition, there are other local taxes and dues, such as "voluntary contribution" (2196/ 3759), and "temporary contribution quota" (5259/ 2514/ 2382/ 3175).

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(8) Continued

This is [] the general condition for all the farm families in the whole village.

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For this there is a wide circulated saying:- "land distribution is worse than no land distribution" (0008/ 0433/ 1172/ 6665/ 0433). At the same time, a saying passed widely [] about the land reform and land distribution:- "The big bulk of harvest is taken away and only the small remainder is being distributed. After the landlords are liquidated and stripped clean, it is now the turn for the poor farmers to be liquidated and stripped clean" (1122/ 1122/ 2392/ 0637/ 1421/ 1421/ 0433/ 7591/ 0342/ 0966/ 0031/ 7591/ 1422/ 6592).

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(9)

[] the only new things the people saw were many new public bulletins announcing various kinds of "Plans" (6586/ 3127), "Regulations" (6016/ 1353) and "Public Notices" (6639/ 4249), posted on the notice board outside the village government. Other than that [] no [] changes under the Primary Agricultural Cooperative.

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(10)

[] the Sai-Kui village branch higher agricultural cooperative was set up in November, 1957. As soon as it was set up, it announced that according to the law proclaimed by the Communist Central Government, all the farmlands, farm tools, farm installations are to be "Nationalised" (0948/ 2589).

In other words, all the private properties of the farmers are to be confiscated by the Communist government, such as all the farmlands, farm buffaloes, farm houses, granaries, fish ponds, ect.

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(10) Continued.

Moreover, all the farmers are required to take part in the "Collective Labour for Production", and nobody is exempted from such obligations to the Higher Cooperative. At the same time, the Higher Cooperative announced that it would give rationed food portions to all the farm families according to the number of people in each farm household.

The food portion is 40 catties of grain for each person, adult or child. The rate of 40 catties of grain is probably sufficient for a child, but definitely not for adults.

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the Siu Lam Heung People's Commune (1420/ 2941/ 6703/ 0086/ 3046/ 0361/ 4357) was set

There is only one "production corps" (3932/ 3934/ 1129/ 7130), which gathered all the Commune members together and assigned to them their respective daily works everyday.

All the Commune members are required to eat all their daily meals in the mess halls. But the food portions as fixed by the mess halls are too little for the consumption of the individual farmers.

In the beginning, the food portion in each meal for a first class labour is 1 catty of cooked rice (each catty of raw rice is cooked into 3 catties of cooked rice), and there is only one dish of vegetable, as subsidiary food, for a mess group of 6 persons.

the food portion for each meal is decreased to 14 taels of cooked rice, and the dish of subsidiary food is replaced by some sweet potatoes or yam roots. the food portion is increased back to 1 catty 2 taels of cooked rice, but all the subsidiary food are cancelled.

the Commune mess halls were all closed down, and the Commune began to distribute raw rice to members to bring home and cook for themselves. The food portion for each member of the first class labour is 8 catties of raw rice in every 10 days. But

the mess halls were re-opened, and it goes back to the old food portion of 14 taels of cooked rice for every meal, without subsidiary food of any kind.

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When the Commune was first set up, there were two public nurseries in the village. It is not compulsory for members to put their children into these nurseries. In the beginning, each of these public nurseries took in over 100 children of the members, but [redacted] there were widespread sickness inside the public nurseries, and the attendants of the public nurseries advised the parents to take their children home so as to avoid being infected.

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But once the members took their children home, they would not bring their children back again, and the public nursery was left practically empty all through the subsequent months.

[redacted] the Communist s tried to carry out the movement of "Commune re-organization" (2419/ 4357) and tried to re-open the public nurseries. But the villagers are not interested in them, and so far no children had been sent back to live in the public nurseries [redacted]

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